

Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1906.

The most solid comfort one can fall back upon is the thought that the business of one's life is to help in some small way to reduce the suffering of ignorance, degradation and misery on the face of this beautiful earth.
—George Elliot.

Charles Francis Adams on the Negro

In a remarkable article in the Century Magazine, incorporating the fruits of his observations on a recent trip into interior Africa, Mr. Charles Francis Adams records how all his ideas regarding the negro were suddenly metamorphosed. "The scales," he writes, "fell from my eyes. I found myself most impressed by a realizing sense of the appalling amount of error and cant in which we of the United States have indulged on this topic." The familiar statement that all the negro needs is a chance, he now regards as "the sheerest of delusions, due to pure ignorance of rudimentary facts; yet we built upon it in reconstruction days as upon a foundation stone—a self-evident truth!"

Omdurman, the commercial capital of Black Africa, did much to help Mr. Adams to this new understanding. It brought close home to him "what those people were and how they lived." His mind's eye contrasted this metropolis of a race with the large centers, Paris, New York. For races, he truly says, "must be measured by their visible output; and as Omdurman is to London, so is the African to the Anglo-Saxon."

The thought was suggestive, leading to other and more complex ones. The whole experience he found "undisputedly educational." Mr. Adams, in short, had met the African in his home, and he thus disposes of him.

He is distinguished from the brute creation only by the fact of articulate speech, the use of tools and weapons of the most primitive kind, in such matters as clothes, food or sanitation he is in no essential respects better than various kinds of animals. A savage, he admits like nearly all known negro savages of an initiative domestication.

If Africa is now to be opened up by the white man—

One thing seems clear: without being reduced to servitude, the inferior race must be recognized as such, and in some way, so dealt with. Facts are facts, and only confusion results when things essentially not equal are dealt with on the basis of natural equality.

Pondering further, in the light of these new thoughts, upon the negro problem here in America, our author reverts to the point that evidently impressed him most—the race's apparent disqualification for any real development. Among the Sudanese, probably the finest type of the whole African species, "not the slightest inherent power" of development has as yet come to the surface. And he quotes with approval the significant dictum of Baker, who lived with the Africans for years, "In no instance has he evinced other than a retrogression, when once freed from restraint." The situation in the United States is admittedly intricate. Mr. Adams does not attempt to solve it. But—

Meanwhile one thing is clear: the work done by those who are in political control at the close of our Civil War was work done in a utter ignorance of ethnology, law and total disregard of unalterable fact. Starting the movement wrong, it will be yet productive of incalculable injury to us . . . to quality results not from law, but exists because things are in essentials like.

We have contented ourselves, as will be seen, merely with making a few extracts from Mr. Adams's illuminating paper. Comment upon them is quite superfluous. Simply set down here, they set as plainly as language is capable of doing, how an ingrained New Englander, saturated with the traditions and sentiments of the North of abolition days, has come to see, after many years, that the Southern view of the negro was, after all, the true one. The pitiful part of this is, obviously, that the knowledge now at last filtering to the North comes forty years too late to help those States upon whom, stricken helpless by the ravages of war, were unloaded the terrible injustices of reconstruction.

Mr. Adams long ago endeared himself to Virginia by the sympathy and understanding with which he wrote of Robert E. Lee and the rights of secession. His Century article may well cement this kindly feeling. While no great credit is due a man, perhaps, for merely seeing facts as they are and setting them down as he sees them, yet it is not unbecoming to cherish a feeling of gratitude for one who has so gallantly brought a distinguished name to the support of a cause that lies so close to our daily lives. It is not every man who, discovering almost overnight that he and his whole generation had been laboring steadily in blind error, would have the candor and courage to come forward and say so.

now bringing before the public eye, has figured in the world's news once before. It assisted conspicuously in the birth of that remarkable anti-sect society agitation which swept over the country in the '30's, and originated a political party of a very tolerable strength.

The cause of this agitation, it is interesting to recall, was the mysterious and never explained disappearance of one William Morgan, a Mason. Inocenced because his name had been omitted from a certain lodge charter-list, Morgan declared that he would publish a book revealing the Masonic secrets, and engaged D. C. Miller, a printer of Batavia, to publish it. An incendiary visited Miller and fired his office—presumably by way of friendly warning. A short time afterwards, on September 12, 1830, Morgan was spirited away to Canning, and afterwards, tradition runs, to Fort Niagara. He was never seen alive again. No one ever told how or when he died. A year later a body was found floating near the mouth of Niagara River, which many believed to be that of Morgan. The promised book was published in Batavia in 1837.

There was a great outcry over Morgan's taking off, accompanied by a marked reaction against Masonry. Hundreds of lodge warrants were surrendered during the next few years. Through New York State, especially, excitement ran very high. The issue ran over into politics, and an anti-Masonic party was formed, with a following in New York, Pennsylvania, New England and elsewhere, which took an active part in the campaigns of 1828, 1830 and 1832. W. H. Seward, Millard Fillmore, Thurlow Weed and Thaddeus Stevens made their political debuts as anti-Masonic leaders. It was on an anti-Masonic and Whig platform that John Quincy Adams was elected to Congress in 1830. The party held a national convention in 1832, nominated regular candidates for the presidency, polled a large vote in several States, and actually carried the State of Vermont. And all of this grew out of a book put into type in a Batavia printing office.

Batavia is not a large town as towns go, but it has seen some doings in its time.

The Recent Primary.
We congratulate the city of Richmond on the personnel of the newly-elected Board of Aldermen and Common Council. Without exception, the committee which drew up the excellent report on the condition of the city's health was returned. Dr. Ennion G. Williams, the chairman, upon whom devolved the major part of the work of preparing the report of the committee, was "fought" by the friends and supporters of the present system, as well as by all those who fear innovation. Despite this, Dr. Williams led his ticket. We take this as a happy augury that immediate steps will be taken to better our health conditions. Well recognized and simple sanitary precautions, with proper attention to street cleaning, will make Richmond one of the healthiest and pleasantest spots on earth. At present its health is far below what it should be, and the condition of the streets is an intolerable outrage on the comfort, the health and the intelligence of this community. The new Council cannot too speedily begin its work along this line.

The Times-Dispatch is especially gratified to note the large vote by which Mr. James E. Cannon was returned. Mr. Cannon led the fight in the lower branch of greater Richmond, and his speech setting forth the reasonableness and expediency of expansion, both in point of argument and information, was the most striking contribution to the whole movement. It is encouraging to see that Mr. Cannon's attitude has been so handsomely endorsed.

Some old stagers, who were not in favor of progress, have been retired, and the general make-up of the present Council indicates that the public are looking forward to a more progressive spirit in municipal affairs.

Permanence of Cities.
The quickening influence of trade flowing through its natural routes by water or overland is the real cause for the first development of cities. This same trade guarantees the continuance of cities, and there is no doubt that San Francisco, situated as she is, at one of the great gates to the Orient, will rebound with marvelous rapidity from the loss which she has suffered. An interesting comparison has been drawn by the Public Ledger between San Francisco and Lisbon. When the frightful earthquake of 1755 smote Lisbon, it destroyed the entire city and 50,000 inhabitants in eight minutes. The magnitude of this disaster has never been equaled in the history of the world, and yet Lisbon began again and grew and prospered, because she was situated upon a magnificent harbor and was a natural port for reshipping and handling a large volume of trade. In a less degree the same thing is true of a number of South American cities—Lima, Callao and Quilo—which have all survived earthquake shocks. In the case of Lisbon, such widespread and efficient relief as that offered San Francisco was neither offered nor attempted, and had similar help been offered, its restoration would have been far more speedy and impressive. The San Francisco calamity is not without its solace, for it is a striking demonstration of the unity, the sympathy and the generosity of the American people. Assisted by the united efforts of their fellow-countrymen, encouraged by their own indomitable spirit, and sustained by the unchecked flow of trade, the certainty of San Francisco's recovery to even a greater degree of prosperity is established beyond a peradventure.

Municipal Extravagance.
Paying the piper though necessary, is not popular, and New York is just experiencing some preliminary twinges. Although New York is the richest city in America, and next to London, the richest city in the world, even its extraordinary wealth and resources may be overtaxed. The New York Herald points out that "the twelve largest cities in the United States during the last three years have issued about \$100,000,000 in bonds and nearly three-fourths of all these have been issued by the city alone, the increase

of our indebtedness in that brief period representing \$30 for every man, woman and child in the Greater New York. It is not surprising that the recent issue of city bonds bore four per cent, and that these sold lower than three and one-half per cents, issued six years ago. It is time to call a halt."

The reason of this depression is simply because New York has overstrained its resources. It is undertaking to run a municipal seaside park which is an excellent philanthropy if it can be afforded. This park will cost millions of dollars, will be located a long way off and for many years will be nothing but a seaside hotel, run under the control of a few municipal officials. The city is also undertaking to build a large college in Brooklyn, though 40,000 children in the city of New York are at present deprived of common school facilities. As if this were not enough, New York has gone into the ferry business and has bought the Morbidean ferry between Thirty-ninth Street and Brooklyn. It is obvious that if Brooklyn is to have free ferries New York should give free tunnels to other distant boroughs. It is all very nice and philanthropic and doubtless will enhance real estate values in the future, but it gives a striking sidelight on the facility, with which municipalities can and will spend money to be raised by taxing citizens.

Protect the Fish.

Apparently the fishing season has not been a success this year, and we trust that its comparative failure will teach a much needed lesson. If so, its loss will not be wholly without its benefit. The "Unharvested Deep" of Homer is by no means inexhaustible, and the present system of setting pounds and nets far out from the shore will inevitably destroy the migratory fish. Not only do these pounds catch the large fish, but they gather in thousands of bushels of small fish upon which the larger ones feed. There is but a short stop between destroying the food supply and destroying the species directly. Virginia has enormous wealth in its fish and oyster industry, and there was a time when sturgeon was so common as to be almost a drug on the market. To-day they are a rarity. Even the delicately flavored "spot" is increasingly difficult to obtain, and the "sheepshead," one of the best fish that ever swam, is almost extinct. At the present rate of destruction these fish will soon go to join the animals of a prehistoric age. Already the diamond-back terrapin has become a luxury that is possible only for the very rich, and while it is yet possible to do so, the State owes it to its citizens to take active measures to preserve the great sources of wealth and good food which could annually be supplied by protecting our fish.

Automobiles and Dust.

Apropos of automobiles, it is of interest to know that London has not received the expected benefit from motor busses. It was thought and stated that as horses were the chief cause of the dirt in the street, the use of mechanical means for locomotion would very much reduce this source of dust and dirt. As a matter of fact, however, the motor busses have raised such a stream of dust on the streets which they frequent that the houses are being deserted and the tenants are moving out as fast as possible. The flying particles of dust thrown up by the rubber tired wheels have so filled the air that a well recognized sort of automobile sore throat is extremely prevalent in London. This attacks not only those who ride but those who follow behind in other vehicles, and is especially common among the unfortunate men who operate these machines. On the other hand, the experience in England has been that the automobile trade has grown to such extent as to seriously reduce the revenues that used to be derived by the railroads from suburban traffic. But what chiefly concerns Richmond is how to reduce the dust in the streets, since neither horses nor automobiles make dust any less. It is apparent to us that the only successful expedient will be to keep the streets clean—a hope which is more natural than likely.

Old Earth is suffering badly from spring restlessness, the tornado being her latest symptom. An exciting assortment of cyclone, sleet and typhoon is about all she's got left up her leg-o'-mutton sleeve.

Judging from the race put up by some of the councilmen, it is plain that the party which went over to scoop the Olympic games did not include the best American runners.

The President Roosevelt's advice in the matter of superintending the relief work in San Francisco was, as you might say, read cross.

The City Council will doubtless treat Mr. Schlicht with perfect courtesy, but let him wait till the spelling reformers get around to him.

As you come down town in the morning, get in the way of dropping a tear or so on our dusty streets. Every little helps.

Mr. and Mrs. Lige Dowle are now on calling terms again. Is there any chance here for an expert member of Luire-Rifers?

It would be odd if John De Roqueteller's family tree turned out to be of the genus that yields palm oil.

Learn to distinguish easily between veteran and veterinarian. Why keep on getting your vets mixed?

Rhymes for To-day

Timely Counsel.
You had not better take 'em off,
Though it be hot;
Else you may catch a croup or cough,
When it is not.
For weather, 'e'en when equitable,
Is like to turn out variable.
To-day is summer-like, perhaps,
With burning sun;
And many too hot-headed chaps
(Don't you be one!)
With thoughts misled to erring channels,
Rush home to dog their winter fannies.
To-day is summer-like. But, fool,
Just pause a trice,
And cool your head with iced drinks,
With snow and ice,
To make your night a thing of shivers,
And you—frost-bit beneath the covers!
Nay, since you can't be sure as yet
Cool weather's gone,
Don't be impatient now to get
Your thin ones on;
Else, touched by spring's obscure miasma,
You'll catch the whooping cough or
asthma.
—H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Not a Slander.—"So your husband was in a furious temper of jealousy last night," said the mistress to the colored cook. "Weren't you afraid of him?" "Laws, no!" laughed the cook. "He uses a safety razor!"—Detroit Free Press.
The Heaviest Inheritance Tax.—"Tommy," "Why do you call this a heavy inheritance tax?" "Pa!" "It is when your mother blames all your faults on me!"—New York Sun.
That's Different.—"Why do you go with Grace?" "Use her as a foil." "She says the same about you." "She does?" "The deceitful one!"—Houston Chronicle.
Evidently Crazy.—Lawyer: "Has there ever been any insanity in your family?" Witness: "Well—er—I have a daughter who flitted a plumber and ran off with a poet."—Judge.
Foxy Dick.—"How did Dick happen to marry the only one that was left of eight sisters?" "Harry," "Simple enough; he gets only one-eighth of a mother-in-law that way."—Tales.
Her Sensitive Dog.—Mrs. Swellwood: "So she's dead against divorce?" Mrs. Uperton: "Yes; she said she didn't want to bring disgrace on her darling little Fido."—Puck.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

April 28th.
Name Day, Vitalis. Sun rises at 5:11, sets at 6:40.
1552—The Council of Trent prorogued for two years; it did not assemble again until 1562.
1738—Shakespeare's tragedy of Julius Caesar performed at Drury Lane Theatre for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a monument to his memory at Westminster.
1796—Action off Lizard Point between the British ship Indefatigable, Sir Edward Pellew, and French frigate La Virginia, forty-four guns; the latter captured.
1796—Charlotte, the Vendean chief, executed at Nantes. This afforded General Hoche an opportunity to subdue the royalists in France.
1856—The receipt of the ratification of the treaty of Philadelphia, finished the investigation of the famous "gas ring" in that city.
1875—Oshkosh, Wis., destroyed by fire.
1905—General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, died in Washington from apoplexy; stricken while on board a train.

AWFUL TIMES, SAYS MRS. FUQUA

Sister of Mr. C. A. Richardson Writes of Her Terrible Experience in "Trisco."

The first private letter that has come to Richmond from San Francisco, written since the disaster, was received yesterday by Miss Lucie Richardson, from her sister, A. L. Fuqua, late of Durham.

This very interesting account of the situation is reproduced here:
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, April 26th.
Dearest Sister,—Since I sent a piece of cardboard to tell you we were alive and well, but shut in, we cannot get out, but will leave as soon as possible. We were caught in an eight-story building. We were on the second floor. O Lord! will I ever get over the fright! The whole building just rocked. You could not stand up. We had to get two trunks and a bag and stand in the line and get our provision. Have a plenty to eat. There are about fifty thousand people out in this one park. The line was five thousand long at one time last evening, waiting for rations. We sleep on the ground wherever we can get a sheltered place. The whole town is burned up. I have never seen such awful things—people who were wealth the day before the earthquake are standing waiting to be given food. Some have tents, some have gotten none yet. One gentleman lent us a mattress and some blankets; surely we were thankful for them. I don't know how long we will have to stay here. This will come without any stamp, as there are no stamps here. The whole place is guarded by the soldiers. There were hundreds killed, but, thank God, we were not hurt, and still, up to this time, have our money. I suppose you have read the papers. The papers here have never been so full of news as they have. I think poor me should have struck it all. I don't know whether you will get this or not. We will go to Los Gatos, where we have bought a fruit ranch, where we can get out. I am ever,

Your loving sister,
JENNIE FUQUA.
The card referred to was a bit of paste-board one and one-half by four inches, and, like the letter, came without stamp.

Mrs. Rueger Very Ill.
Mrs. William Rueger, wife of the well known hotel proprietor, is ill at her home.

Dr. P. W. Allen of Dinwiddie county, is in the city at the Memorial Hospital for medical treatment.

FINE SET OF MEN, IS THE COMMENT

Drill Corps of Knights Templar, of Troy, N. Y., Elicit Great Praise.

HAVING TIME OF THEIR LIVES

Seldom has Richmond seen a better lot of tacticians than those who arrived in the city yesterday morning. There are forty of them, and they are every one of them, individually and collectively, finely drilled men, and their good work elicited the highest comments on all sides from men of this city who know. Accompanied by a big band of twenty-two pieces, attired in all the military regalia of their order, the company of forty Knights Templar, with sixty-five ladies and gentlemen friends as a retinue, arrived in the city early yesterday morning and registered at Murphy's Hotel.

All day yesterday the most prominent feature of the streets of Richmond was the Knights Templar, and their drilling delighted thousands of spectators. At frequent intervals they gave exhibition drills, most intricate and requiring the greatest skill in military movement.

At one time in the afternoon, fully three thousand people watched them go through their evolutions in the Capitol Square.

The guests consist of the forty members of the drill corps of Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars, of Troy, N. Y., of numerous ladies and gentlemen, and of the members of Dorrings Band.

In New York City, making in all a total of one hundred and twenty-seven.

Saw the City's Sights.
At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning the visitors were taken through the city and suburbs sight-seeing.

In the afternoon the corps gave an exhibition drill in the Capitol Square and at seven o'clock they marched up Franklin Street to the Commonwealth Club, where they were entertained at a banquet in their honor.

The Right Eminent Sir Knight Henry M. Boykin, grand commander of the Knights Templar of the State of Virginia, made an eloquent address of welcome, and the response was made by General James H. Floyd on behalf of the visiting knights.

The feature of the banquet was the presentation of a handsome medal to General Floyd from the local knights. The speech of presentation was made by Mr. English and the general replied in a fine speech of thanks.

After the banquet, the corps and band marched down Grace Street to the plaza of sitting martial music. Hundreds of people watched the parade from sidewalks and street corners and at several points the halt was sounded and exhibition drills given. Reaching the hotel, an open air concert was given for two hours by Dorrings Band.

The party will have been touring the South for the past week, and are now on their way back to dear old Troy, N. Y. This morning and afternoon the party will divide, and will do individual sight-seeing of the places of interest around the city.

They will depart this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Old Point Comfort, where they will take the boat for Washington tomorrow night. They expect to reach home next Wednesday morning after a two weeks' trip through the Southland.

Excellent Drill Work.
The intricate and difficult drills enacted by the corps yesterday afternoon caused much wonderment and more admiration among the spectators. They went through forty-minute drills, most intricate and, as a whole, a double circle, a double square, a double circle, a double square, a double square and a double circle.

This last figure was one of the finest. The forty men, dressed in full armor, as they were, passed through all the complicated and puzzling motions of a revolving star. The sight was beautiful beyond description. In and out they wound, without the help of a master.

The crowd applauded vociferously, and the echelon was added to the drill.

Figures over and done, with the greatest credit to the men and their able commander, it must be said, the forty did a few fancy fencing stunts, and a number of sword dances, and a number of sword dances.

All the Masonic orders of the city put on holiday tows last night and guest and host enjoyed themselves arm in arm through all the streets of the city.

The visitors are a fine lot of men, and they declare they are having the time of their lives here.

"What Shall It Profit a Man?"
The sermon of Rev. George E. Hooper at Asbury Place Church last night was a most powerful and impressive discourse on the text, "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his soul?" Many of the members of the church and some others presented themselves at the altar, pledging to live closer to God.

A sweet contralto, sang with fine effect, "Face to Face."

Mr. Rooker will conduct the services in the day-school to-morrow at 9:30 A. M., and in the church at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Severe Hail Storm.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LURIA, Va., April 27.—A very heavy hail storm, this county was visited at a late hour yesterday evening by a severe hail and rain storm. The storm came from a northerly direction and followed closely the Massanutten Mountain. Rural mail carriers who were caught in the storm have ever seen. Wheat in that section has suffered from the hail.

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.
We like best to call Scott's Emulsion a food-medicine. It is a term that aptly describes the character and action of our Emulsion. More than a medicine—more than a food, yet combining the vital principles of both. It is for this reason that Scott's Emulsion has a distinct and special value in all wasting diseases. There is nothing better to remedy the troubles of imperfect growth and delicate health in children. The action of Scott's Emulsion is just as effective in treating weakness and wasting in adults.

When some men get up in the morning the biggest thing in sight is their feet.

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GREAT CROWDS GATHER TO HONOR ELLEN TERRY

Remarkable Reception Given to Famous Actress at Jubilee Celebration.

PRETTY SCENE IN THEATRE

Ceremony Closed With Scene of Indescribable Enthusiasm.

About Actress.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 27.—At the close of the performance at His Majesty's Theatre to-night, at which Ellen Terry had a remarkable reception, recalling the farewell benefit to Nelly Farren, a pretty scene had been arranged for the presentation of the playgoers' Club to the actress and an address in commemoration of the actress's jubilee. The ceremony closed with a scene of indescribable enthusiasm.

The demand for seats to-day was remarkable. The theatre was filled early, the line lengthening until the Haymarket resembled a huge picnic.

Married at Sixteen.
Ellen Alice Terry was born at Coventry, England, February 27, 1848. She was the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Terry, both well-known provincial actors.

Miss Terry spent her childhood among many brothers and sisters, for the family numbered six—Kate, Ellen, Marian, Florence, Charles and Fred. They all went on the stage and several of them made quite a name for themselves.

When only sixteen years old Miss Terry made her debut. Charles Keen, on April 28, 1864, revived "The Winter's Tale" at the Princess Theatre in London, and she played the part of the boy Mamilius, and also had the honor to make her first appearance in the presence of the late Queen Victoria, the Prince consort and the Prince of Wales.

Miss Terry played Leonora as a response to his question, "Art thou my boy?" Ellen replied, "Ay, my good Lord." These were the first professional words, spoken while she marched on the stage in a red and white coat and pink stockings, trailing a small go-cart behind her. The venture proved a success.

When only sixteen years old Miss Terry married G. E. Watts, the well-known artist, and retired from the stage.

In 1867 she appeared again at the Queen's Theatre in "A Double Marriage," and in December of that year undertook the part of Katharine in "The Shrew," when she acted playfully with Sir Henry Irving for the first time.

Admired By Irving.
In 1868, after her marriage to E. A. Wardell, an actor whose stage name was Charles Kelley, Ellen Terry returned to the stage, this time for seven years, emerging from her retirement to play the part of Philippa Chester in "The Wanderer," by Charles Reade, at the Theatre of Wales Theatre, Miss Terry, in 1875, played Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," at the same theatre, with the same success.

In 1878, when she played Ophelia in "Hamlet," with Sir Henry Irving, from that time until 1902 she remained with him as leading lady repeatedly touring

the British provinces and visiting the United States five times. With Sir Henry she played most of the important female Shakespearean roles, Portia, Juliet, Desdemona, being among the most popular. The success of their combination was very great.

Sir Henry Irving had the greatest respect and admiration for Miss Terry, and during all the years they played together he treated her with the greatest deference. When finally led to their separation, it was not known, but in 1902 Ellen Terry and Sir Henry each went their own way.

Miss Terry's most popular role was as Mistress Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." In 1904 she appeared in a remarkable production of this play, with Berthold Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, and this evening, April 27, she again appeared as Mistress Page to celebrate the jubilee of her fiftieth year on the stage.

Queen Sent Pendant.
Miss Terry is intensely popular with the English people, and it is safe to say that this popularity is chiefly due to her great personal charm. Her popularity in the United States is not much less than in England, and when a committee was formed in London to organize a fitting celebration of her jubilee, British and American, as well as the citizens of many continental countries, responded most heartily. The committee asked for shilling subscriptions and in a short time 30,000 shillings (\$3,000) were collected.

Queen Alexandra was presented with a ruby pendant of great value and actors from all over the world have assisted in making the celebration successful.

Miss Terry is also popular among her colleagues. She has helped a great many actors who needed assistance, even if she at times made an extremely difficult part, which often makes the possessor forget her cues and forces her to use some other play, which is extremely embarrassing to those who are waiting for their cue.

Of Miss Terry's immediate family only the youngest sister has died. Her other brothers and sisters were doubtless able to attend her jubilee performance. Her two children, Gordon and Edith Craig, have both appeared on the stage, and while Edith has made a name for herself as a designer of costumes, Gordon has devoted himself exclusively to stage production and has made some artistic pictures.

Miss Terry at present resides at Winchester, Sussex, where, in her home, Tower Cottage, she has a large collection of playhouse curiosities, bric-a-brac and pictures.

appreciative, and Dr. Evans's instructive thought and kindly humor met with that interest which goes to him who both speaks and teaches.

Among the audience sat Rev. Mr. Claiborne, of Farmville.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Number of Services Will Be Held in Various Churches.

The schedule of appointments for Richmond and Manchester for to-morrow's services under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League is given here:

Baptist Churches.
First, 8 P. M., Rev. W. J. Young, D. D. Pine-Street, 8 P. M., Rev. J. W. West, field secretary.
Venable-Street, 11 A. M., Rev. C. E. Stuart.
Fulton, 8 P. M., Rev. E. L. Folk, of Mount Jackson.
Christian—
Seventh-Street, 8 P. M., Rev. G. W. Young, D. D., assistant national superintendent.
Marshall-Street, 11 A. M., Prof. O. B. Sears, Lynchburg.
Methodist—
Century, 8 P. M., Rev. G. W. McDaniel.
City-Street, 8 P. M., Rev. E. K. Odell.
Laurel-Street, 8 P. M., Rev. W. F. Hayes.
Epworth, 11 A. M., Rev. W. S. Campbell; 8 P. M., Rev. T. T. Pettigrew.
Fairmount, 11 A. M., Rev. J. W. West; 8 P. M., Rev. H. L. Weston.
Thompson Heights, 8 P. M., Rev. J. A. Thomas.
Highland Park, 8 P. M., Rev. T. McIn Simpson, D. D.
First English Lutheran, 11 A. M., Rev. E. L. Folk.
Lutheran—
Methodist, 8 P. M., Rev. R. B. Scott.
West-End, 11 A. M., Rev. H. L. Weston; 8 P. M., Rev. F. B. McSparran.
Baptist—
Baptist-Street, 8 P. M., Rev. David Hephurn.

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